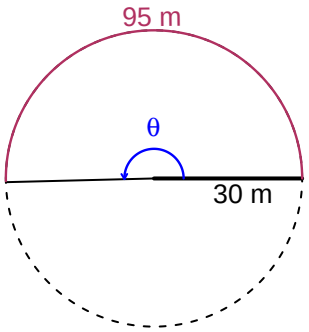
Name: Date:

Trig Final (SLTN v612)

- You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The radius is 30 meters. The arc length is 95 meters. What is the angle measure in radians?

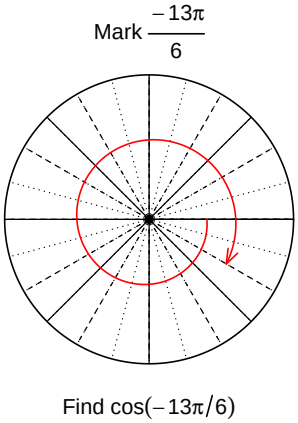


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

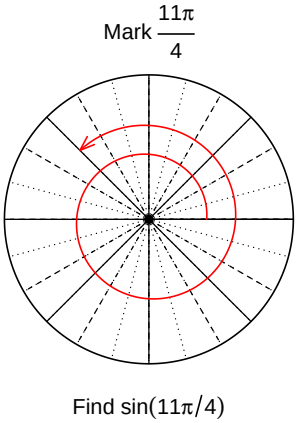
$\theta = 3.167$ radians.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{-13\pi}{6}$ and $\frac{11\pi}{4}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\cos\left(\frac{-13\pi}{6}\right)$ and $\sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{4}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find $\cos(-13\pi/6)$



Find $\sin(11\pi/4)$

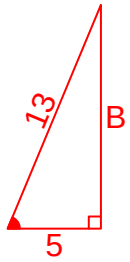
$\cos(-13\pi/6) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\sin(11\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Question 3

If $\cos(\theta) = \frac{-5}{13}$, and θ is in quadrant III, determine an exact value for $\sin(\theta)$.

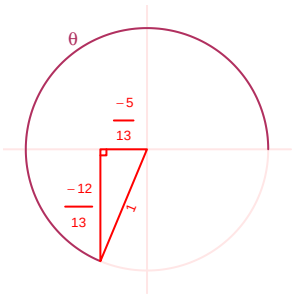
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$5^2 + B^2 = 13^2$$
$$B = \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2}$$
$$B = 12$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant III in a unit circle.



$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{-12}{13}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a midline at $y = 2.18$ meters, a frequency of 6.37 Hz, and an amplitude of 4.69 meters. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the midline and moving up. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 4.69\sin(2\pi 6.37t) + 2.18$$

or

$$y = 4.69\sin(12.74\pi t) + 2.18$$

or

$$y = 4.69\sin(40.02t) + 2.18$$